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CENTRAL

MFORMATI

CD NO.

25X1

COUNTRY

Bast Germany

DATE DISTR.

20 June 1955

SUBJECT

VKB Synthesework Schwarzheide: Development of Iron Contacts for NO. OF PAGES

PLACE **ACQUIRED** Hydrocarbon Synthesis

NO. OF ENCLS.

25X1

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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- 1. Among the 1954 projects carried out by the Research and Development Department of VEB Synthesewerk Schwarzheide, was a project on *Experiments for the Further Development of Iron Contacts for Hydrocarbon Synthesis according to Fischer-Tropsch. Its short designation was "Catalyst Research". Its plan number was 013509b(F-4/01). It was under the supervision of Dipl. Chem. Vinke (fnu)
- The following information on the project was given in the 1954 research and development report of the Schwarzheide enterprise:
 - The investigation of the contacts was started with experiments aiming at determining the core hardness (Kernhaerte), the frame volume (Geruestvolumen), pore volume, the intermediary volume (Zwischemraumvolumen), and the porosity. These experiments and the values obtained did not show any reasonable relationship to the contact performance, the activity and the selectivity, and were therefore abandoned.
 - Subsequently, a BET appearance of the surface through nitrogen to the surface of the surfa installations for permitting evacuation even during contacts were degassed for a period of 24 hours at 200 C. in a vacuum up to 10-4 mm. Hg. It was found through preliminary experiments that this time is sufficient and that the contacts are not damaged by the temperature mentioned. An apparatus for the purification of the nitrogen made it possible to use 99.95% nitrogen for
 - The apparent and the true density were determined according to the principle of high-pressure pyknometry, with the aid of Xylol and, for comparison purposes, with toluol and mercury. An apparatus for this purpose was built; it permitted measurements with an error of plus or minus 0.5%.

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d.	A series of experiments was carried out with an M10 contact with
	as a carrier and with an M10 contact without carrier. The
	of contacts were always obtained under the same conditions but at differed.
	temperatures: of 150°, 200°, 250°, 300°, 330°, 330°, and 40°° C. It was found that with increasing reduction of the square meters per gram contact (Gruenkari E/E 1) decreased to 73.6 square
	was found that with increasing reduction of the contract of th
	square meters per gram contact (Greenkarn by 17) everenced to 77.0 square
	meters pergram contact at 450° C. The decrease was even more significant
	with contact M10 without carrier: <u>Greankorn</u> 202.3 square meters per gram contact decreased to 15.2 square meters per gram contact at 400°C.
	courses decreased to 1985 address messers ber Bram courses as 400 of

e. A number of X-ray pictures was taken of contacts. The evaluation of these pictures showed that Fe₂O₄ is generated at low temperatures; that Fe₂O₄ and metallic iron are generated at medium temperatures; and furthermore that metallic iron only is generated during the reduction at higher temperatures.

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d. A series of experiments was darried out with an M.O contact with Heselguhr as a carrier and with at MTO contact without carrier. The same amounts of contacts wice always attained under the same conditions but at different temperature of 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, and 4500 C. It was found that with increasing reduction of temperature the surface of 161,500 square meters per gram contact (Gruenkorn B/K 19) decreased to 73.6 square meters per gram contact at 4500 C. The decrease was even more significant with contact M10 without carrier: Gruenkorn 2023, square meters per gram contact decreased to 75.2 square meters per gram contact at 4000 C.

e. A musber of K-ray pictures was taken of contacts. The evaluation of these pictures showed that Pe₂O₂ is generated at low temperatures; that Fe₂O₂ and metallic iron are generated at medium temperatures; and furthermore that metallic iron only is generated during the reduction at higher temperatures.